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# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

## THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

### BY NORMAN J. COLMAN

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY

#### AT \$1.50 PER YEAR; OR EIGHT MONTHS \$1.00.

Advertisements at cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements.

Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 500 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

The subscription of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar and fifty cents per year. Those remitting one dollar will be credited eight months.

#### ADDRESSES.

Norman J. Colman has accepted invitations to deliver addresses at the following places and times:

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mississippi, June 18th, Annual Address at Commencement Exercises of College.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Sep. 5th, Annual Address at the Nebraska State Fair.

SOME of our readers do not read the articles in the Home Circle, but our dairy readers will be interested in perusing the article of Walnut in that department in our last issue. We would be pleased to hear often from Walnut on creamery matters.

AMOS EDMUNDS of the Holstein Dairy Farm, Disco, Hancock county, Ill., a breeder of Holstein cattle, sends the following notice of his success in being tested by some of the best judges in this city was pronounced of a very superior quality. For ourselves we have seldom seen or tasted better.

MR. J. N. ROZELLE, of Breckenridge, Mo., left on Monday last for Montana with three hundred and sixty three (363) Merino rams. They are a choice lot and in fine condition, but it will take them ten days to get through. He has however so arranged it that he can feed and water on the cars whilst running, hence will not have to unload.

The usefulness of German Millet and its value as a crop is being steadily realized, and it is finding more favor, as it deserves, with the farmers of the country. The demand for seed the present season is the largest known to the trade, and a feature of the case, especially pleasing to many, is the price prevailing for seed, the lowest on record, only 40 to 45 cents per bushel.

A GRAND lot of Berkshires will be sold by auction at Bingley Hall, England, on the 11th inst. (June). These are all from the noted herd of Russell Swanwick of the Royal Agricultural College Farm at Cirencester. The catalogue shows them to be nearly all of the famous Sallie family of Berkshires. We notice also that every animal catalogued can be traced to the famous Sallie family of Berkshires. The fact will doubtless insure the sale of a goodly number to American buyers.

One day last week 28 cars strawberries were sent into Chicago. The cars averaged perhaps 500 cases each, 14,000 cases in all. This was by far the largest quantity of berries ever put into any market in the country in one day—New York alone excepted. On last Monday when Central probably made her heaviest shipment the aggregate receipts in Chicago were only a few cars less. The prices however, failed to please the majority of shippers, having scarcely paid the expenses, boxes freight and gathering fruit.

The first peaches of the season in this city were received on the 30th of May (last Friday). They were from northern Texas, were consigned to P. M. Kiley & Co., reached here in splendid order and were readily at \$2.75 per box. The Texas growers have made wonderful progress in the matter of handling, packing, and other important work in connection with the business of raising fruit for distant markets. Mississippi and Arkansas were not much behind, each State being represented next day by a few boxes.

The wool market has apparently "struck bottom," and prices are steady at quotations. Really choice wools sell every day above quotations. The receipts of wool have been large up to this date and no doubt still exceed any previous year. Wool is going out freely on mill orders, and all that is received is bought promptly for spot cash, which with the very low scale of commission and other selling expenses make this a favorite market with all classes of shippers. The bulk of receipts from now on, will be Kansas, Nebraska and territory wool—with some from Wisconsin and Dakota.

At the meeting of the Southwest Association of fruit and vegetable evaporators held at Springfield, Mo., on the 9th of May last, the subject of varieties of apples best adapted for evaporating purposes was fully discussed and led to the selection of the following list as the most appropriate: Rhode Island, Greening, Baldwin, Smith's Blush, Missouri, Pippin, Maiden's Blush, Huntsman Favorite, Roxbury Russett and others. They were unanimous in agreeing that the extensive planting of Davis to the exclusion of other varieties was better adapted for evaporating purposes than the present and past interests of growers and evaporators.

Merries and dairies increase all over the country as rapidly the twelve months as they have during the year, the various legislatures of the country need no more than the money enacting laws for the suppression of oleomargarine or imitation butter. With the markets well supplied with good butter the spurious article will find little favor anywhere, and must soon come a drug in the market. The abundance and cheapness of pure butter moves at once the big margins that formerly dropped into the pockets of the dealers in the bogus article, and no longer insures them enough to justify pursuing the business. We shall in all probability hear but little more of the traffic in bogus butter.

The farmers of Manitoba who have so long been in a measure isolated from the outside world through lack of railroad facilities have at last about concluded to withdraw from the Dominion Government, and an exodus of the producing classes to Dakota and Montana is predicted at an early day. The Manitoba farmers through their representatives

called on the Ottawa officials to ascertain if any relief was probable and in reply were informed that none could be had, as the announcement had just been made that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were unable to raise the money to build the much desired branch. This news will of course keep emigration and capital too away from Manitoba.

A. J. CHILD, the Wool and general Commission Merchant of this city, gives us a fact which, we believe, but few precedents. He has this season received one hundred and seventy (170) consignments of wool amounting to 160,000 lbs., against which not one dollar has been drawn on a bill of lading. If this evidence anything, it is evidence in the man and in the market and the condition of those who made the shipments. The farmers of the west are in a good financial condition, so good that we venture the statement that but few wool commission merchants in this or any other section of the country can offer a similar experience.

The President recently signed the bill loaning to the big show at New Orleans one million dollars. The managers of that great enterprise are therefore, correspondingly happy. The exposition itself will not only be a great advertisement for the South, but innumerable other benefits will result that may not appear at first glance. It will be one of the greatest, which will bring together the producers and consumers of southern products, and at the same time bring the people of the North face to face with those of the far South. It will set better than anything else has done about the true character of sectional ill-feeling, and will at the same time establish more intimate business and social intercourse between the people of the North and the South.

The Nurserymen should not fail to go to Chicago next week. A portion of the programme of the meetings will be found in our Horticultural columns this week. It is not the programme that should draw the attention of the nurserymen, but the fact that it is a meeting of the great brotherhood of Nurserymen—a fraternal gathering of a great profession, at one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, where there are many objects of interest to be seen, where new acquaintances are to be formed and where old friends meet, where business can be transacted, and where a real enjoyable time can be had. We urge every member of the National Association to attend. We urge every Nurseryman to go, and to bring the Association. It is already a member. The brotherhood of Chicago will receive every one and extend a hearty welcome. Those who go will be glad, and those who stay at home will be sorry, when they hear what a good time they might have had.

We have repeatedly made reference to the important sale of Bates and Bates topped Shorthorn cattle to be made by Mr. A. L. Hamilton at Lexington, Kentucky, next Wednesday, Tuesday and Friday, June 11th, 12th and 13th. That we have said was not a sale of bulls, but an entire clearing out of a herd of 150 head of the best bred cattle offered for sale this year. In connection with this sale we wish to make two or three remarks.

There have been a number of large estates made by the breeding of one cow where the produce have been kept for a term of years. For instance Abram Bennett with the Rose of Sharon has probably made not less than \$200,000 out of them, and will die worth double that sum. Hon. Matt H. Cochrane of Compton, Quebec, has, it has been stated time and again made \$300,000 out of the 10th Duchess of Kent and her produce. Mr. E. G. Bedford of Paris, Ky., has made a fine estate out of his Loudon Duchess family. The Hamiltons have done much the same by their Flat Creek Young Marys, and many other similar experiences might be named.

Now, 2nd of June, 1884, in Mr. Hamilton's catalogue, is a calf of the 10th Duchess of Aldrie, and the Duchess in this sale are as good as man ever saw or bred. This family always has and ever will command the highest prices, and the best reason is because bred to perfection, are prolific breeders, magnificent individuals, and everywhere and always desirable to top the best herds in the world.

Nos. 2 and 3 of the catalogue, Duchess of Flat Creek 2nd and Duchess of Flat Creek 4th, are not only of the highest and best of Bates' blood and breeding, but of splendid individual excellence, are indeed show animals. The Duke of Flat Creek is one of the finest show bulls in the country. C is a meeting of many good judges the best Duke bull ever seen in Kentucky, and the 4th Duchess of Kent is one of the grandest cows on the Continent.

The Young Marys, of which there are several in the catalogue, are to be found as may very naturally be expected, the best lot of individuals of high breeding ever seen together.

Take it all in all, it has seldom been our privilege to see so large a number of such well bred cattle in one sale. The herd, and certainly never in one sale. Our Missouri breeders cannot afford to pass the opportunity by if they would secure the best. They should, if possible, leave St. Louis by the O. & M. Railroad with their eyes open, so to speak, and get to the sale as early as the possibility of missing their connections. Much speculation is being indulged in as to the average sale will make, which is very much like betting on the presidential election. We have heard many willings to bet on one or the other, and a thousand than eight hundred dollars.

A lengthy letter from an occasional but well-posted correspondent at Lexington, on this sale, will be found in our cattle columns this week.

#### OUR NATIVE COWS.

Much has been said, and truthfully too, of the splendid milking qualities of the Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire, and other imported cattle, and of the butter and cheese that has been, and can be made from them. The RURAL WORLD has done as much of this talking as was required of it, and has quoted facts and figures to show that it knew what it was talking about.

Much of truth has also been published in these columns in regard to the utilization of our own native stock. The native stock, which had for many years served the purpose of the farmers are they had heard of anything else and for that matter are doing so to-day. Of these, every once in a while we have had in our columns exhibits, exhibiting evidence of quality and of quantity as worthy of record as any.

Nor is there any reason why animals bred here in the same way, fed and managed as well and bred with the same care, should not do as well as those of the Channel Islands, of Germany or of Scotland; nay we see not why they should not do better. We have a milder and a much more diversified climate than they, as good grass and other feed and in much more abundance. To such an extent is this true that even their ani-

mals improve here after importation and their progeny much more and better. The assiduous care and attention and judicious coupling only are lacking; and with these the United States can furnish the best milch stock the world.

In this we seek not to discount the cattle bred in line for more than a thousand years, so liberally furnished us by Holland, bred, raised and utilized for special purposes during those years until they have reached the perfection for which the Holsteins are now noted; or the grand and fawn-like Jersey, known the world over as the perfection of a home and dairy cow; and much less of the northern-bred Ayrshire, the pride and the glory of many a Scottish home, for in all those places labor is cheap and land dear, and the milk cow the provider for the family. We only claim that with proper attention our own cows will do just as much, and may be made to do much better.

In this connection the following from a Massachusetts correspondent is in order: "I made 478 pounds of butter from the milk of one common cow between April 16, 1883, and April 17, 1884. More or less milk and cream was also used in the house. The cow is due to calve the last of August, and would not make poor beef to-day. I give her two large quarts of corn meal per day, wet, with about the same quantity of bran. In two messes at milking time. She has been very well cured with a peculiar method of hand turning, by which it is dried as quickly and thoroughly as possible. It is cut early in the day and is not allowed to lie in the swath after the milk is off. Neither is it allowed to get warm or sweat in the cow's udder. It can be prevented. My experience teaches me that there is a great error and loss in the present fashion of making hay—but better also—with many."

#### AMERICAN SOUTHWEST ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The Third Annual Meeting of the American Southwest Association will be held at the Leland Hotel, Springfield, Illinois, on the 4th of June, 1884, at 7:30 P. M.

Southdown breeders and others in attendance at the Central Illinois series of sales on that day are cordially invited to be present.

J. H. POTTS, S. E. PRATHER, President, Secretary, Springfield, Ill., May 31, 1884.

#### MISSOURI STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The summer meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at Springfield, Missouri, June 10th and 11th, 1884, by invitation of the horticulturists of that place.

A programme cannot be completed at present, but reports on the condition and prospects of fruit in each county are expected; reports from the chairmen of all the standing committees; essays on the subjects of "Stone Fruit," "What to Do With Our Surplus Fruit," "South Missouri as a Fruit-Growing District," "Work Now to be Done in the Orchard," "Winter Enemies," "The Strawberry," "Injury Done to Our Orchards Last Winter," etc.

There will also be a strawberry and cherry exhibition, and we hope all who have anything worthy will exhibit it.

Strawberries will be about in their prime, and we expect to have such a show of berries as has never been seen in the West. Bring or send them to the meeting. If you cannot possibly come, the Secretary will gladly pay the express charges on any new variety, or exceptionally fine berries of old variety.

Flowers, also, must not be forgotten, and we would like a fine display of bouquets or baskets of flowers and cut flowers.

The display of strawberries, cherries and flowers will be passed upon on the forenoon of the 11th, and will be featured upon on the evening of the same day.

We hope that any of the ladies will feel free to bring a paper to be read, and to take part in the proceedings.

The Kansas City and Memphis R. R. will give returning fares of thirty cents. It is expected that other roads will give the same rates.

S. M. TRACY, President, Columbia; L. A. GOODMAN, Secretary, Westport.

#### PLAIN WORDS.

In view of some late decisions in favor of monopoly, granting the right of corporation to issue and sell stock, "Justice" (N. Y.) has these plain words touching on this growing evil, of partial judges, who through bribes and favors no longer dispense equal and exact justice to all:

A corrupt judge is a foul blot on the body politic. When the sanctity of justice is polluted, the common rights of man are outraged. Bribed decisions put burdens on a sick man, and he who offers the bribe, and he who takes it, alike are guilty. Perjury is the worst crime of human history. It is the story of wrongs inflicted through the abuse of judicial power.

Justice is purity, honesty, truth, standing out in the clear light of time, erect, beautiful, complete. Its administration is stamped with order, stability, support, and happiness. It is the safeguard of the family, home, society, government. Justice is everlasting law, without change, compromise or shadow of turning. It has a relation to every duty, to every act of honor, to every business, to every point of duty, to every man committed, and to all legislation enacted. It is the great substratum of civilization out of which emerges all that is elevating, abiding, and of substantial worth in society. Its perversion, therefore, is a sin in the deepest dye. The most responsible position in all the catalogue of trusts is in the administration of law. Law is founded in equity; equity is justice personified. Justice never did, nor never will wrong a mortal.

Injustice, however, forces chains whose clank fills the world with misery. Greed and gold, hate and cunning, power and ambition, have many times and oft banished equity from courts of justice and biased decisions that have wronged the innocent but foully wronged. A curse as long as time and as deep-seated in despair as the misery wrought should rest upon the Judge who perjuries his oath with bribes and sells justice for gold. "The worst side of human nature," and in the eternal law of recompense the bribery and the bribed shall receive their portion.

SOUTHERN farmers are now anxiously inquiring how to eradicate the Johnson grass, which a few years ago they were planting in order to seed their barren land. So soon as the field becomes rich enough to crop, this grass is as great a nuisance as quack to Northern farmers. The Johnson grass is also called Millo maize, which has been generally recommended as a forage plant by those who did not know the difficulty of eradicating it when once introduced.

THE millionaire monopolists of this country seem to ignore the important part the working man plays in the development of our resources. It was not by gold or by silver, but by labor, that all the wealth of the world was originally purchased. Labor should be fairly remunerated, since no society can surely be flourishing and happy if the greater part of the members are poor and miserable. Adam Smith has said it is but equity that those who feed, clothe and lodge the whole community should have some share of the produce of their own labor as to be themselves tolerably well fed, clothed and lodged. The laws of a republic should guard and protect the rights of the poor man as well as the possessor of millions.

#### Notes—Correspondence.

I receive the RURAL WORLD all right. Glad to see the little article on Water Cress in May 16th number; being an Englishman I know something of its value. I consider it the most beautiful of all salads; its action on the human system as a blood purifier is astonishing. I hope to see more writing about Water Cress in the future, as I believe it would be a benefit to any or all who would use it; I think they would be at home here; I have only been here three weeks, have not seen yet in the beautiful spring streams from the mountains—John T. B. Seattle, Washington Territory, May 22, 1884.

Can you any of your readers inform me where I can get the Oregon pea. I have never seen this pea, and have but recently heard of it. But I heard it from so reliable a source that I cannot doubt its existence. It was described to me as a bush or tree growing up from three to six feet high, with dense foliage completely shutting out the rays of the sun from the ground. Behind an impenetrable barrier it is valuable for fattening hogs and other stock. The bush or vine is also considered the best of fodder; besides, the plant is thought to be the best known green fertilizer. As it takes in most of its nourishment from the air, flourishing almost as well on clay as it does on the best of soil, hence its great value. If this pea is really what it was represented to be, I would rather than miss give twenty-five dollars for one plant of it. The gentleman who gave me his history said he was well acquainted with it, and that he had seen it in the State of Oregon. Report: Growing where promises are abundant. The hay crop is likely to be immense. Fruit: Apple trees are blooming profusely. The strawberry is particularly lush in this demonstration. If no mishap to the latter, the fruit will be abundant. A programme cannot be completed at present, but reports on the condition and prospects of fruit in each county are expected; reports from the chairmen of all the standing committees; essays on the subjects of "Stone Fruit," "What to Do With Our Surplus Fruit," "South Missouri as a Fruit-Growing District," "Work Now to be Done in the Orchard," "Winter Enemies," "The Strawberry," "Injury Done to Our Orchards Last Winter," etc.

The Art Amateur begins its eleventh volume with an admirable June number. The most notable feature is the fine array of drawings by Bacon, Bridgman, Boggs, Moore, Harrison and other American artists, after their paintings in the Paris Salon. There are also some striking drawings by J. F. Raffalli and a page of Barye gonzes.

The Country House, "The Hall and Reception Room," and "Old Ecclesiastical Embroideries." The supplement sheets include: "The Mandolin Player," in color, after Tringuesse; a superb female head for a plaque; rose and jasmine designs for embroidered screen; a design for a flower-chest; leaves for panel decoration; a capital design for an etched and repousse brass tray; monograms in R. and designs for jewelry, needlework and freeze decoration. There are also pleasing designs for a cup and saucer (swamp rose) and for an alder cover (Cupid Disarmed). For practical information the answers to correspondents are alone worth the price of the number, thirty-five cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 25 Union Square, New York.

The display of strawberries, cherries and flowers will be passed upon on the forenoon of the 11th, and will be featured upon on the evening of the same day.

We hope that any of the ladies will feel free to bring a paper to be read, and to take part in the proceedings.

The Kansas City and Memphis R. R. will give returning fares of thirty cents. It is expected that other roads will give the same rates.

S. M. TRACY, President, Columbia; L. A. GOODMAN, Secretary, Westport.

Flowers, also, must not be forgotten, and we would like a fine display of bouquets or baskets of flowers and cut flowers.

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and Secretary Atwater of the executive committee were, on motion, added. There was a motion made that the jewellers be requested to hand in bids for 5,000 sovereigns. Considerable discussion rose on this point and the entire matter was left to the programme committee. Letters were read from E. L. Sheldon of London, offering to distribute printed matter, describing the objects of the convention, and inviting attendance of cattle men throughout England; from John F. Cahill, of the *London Commercial*, offering the use of his paper to the programme committee. Letters were also read from E. L. Sheldon of London, offering to distribute printed matter, describing the objects of the convention, and inviting attendance of cattle men throughout England; from John F. Cahill, of the *London Commercial*, offering the use of his paper to the programme committee. Letters were also read from E. L. Sheldon of London, offering to distribute printed matter, describing the objects of the convention, and inviting attendance of cattle men throughout England; from John F. Cahill, of the *London Commercial*, offering the use of his paper to the programme committee.

It is the intention of the committee to keep open house for the 3,000 cattle men who will be here November 17, and they will be hospitably entertained. A banquet will be given to the 500 delegates at one of the hotels, at a cost of \$8 per plate.

#### A. L. Hamilton's Sale.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The "talk of all talk" at this time in the blue grass region of Kentucky, is the sale of Arch L. Hamilton's Shortorns, at his residence, on the 11th and 12th of June. By accident yesterday I met a few friends and accompanied them here. I had not seen Arch since last February, when he was in company with his uncle, Jas. C. Hamilton, Sr., the Prince of Shorthorn breeders. I found him quite feeble and, it was only too evident, the powerful motives which at last, I must confess, had overcome him. I met a few friends and accompanied them here. I had not seen Arch since last February, when he was in company with his uncle, Jas. C. Hamilton, Sr., the Prince of Shorthorn breeders. I found him quite feeble and, it was only too evident, the powerful motives which at last, I must confess, had overcome him.

John D. Gillett, "the cattle king," annually raises 1,000 acres of oats to obtain that variety of grain upon which to feed his calves and yearlings, believing that no other grain possesses the same food value to promote home and flesh—not fast growth in young animals. The abundant element of this grain is abundant, and promotes frame growth, and then later, when corn is fed in large quantities, it has a foundation, on which to spread its oily deposits.

The Indiana Blooded Stock Association is the title of a company lately organized, with a capital stock of \$200,000. It is proposed to handle Aberdeen Angus and Hereford cattle, the directors being Messrs. A. M. Fletcher, J. R. Bodwell, Thomas A. Fletcher, John F. Holt (Secretary and Treasurer), and H. C. Burleigh (President and general director of stock operations). The company will have 2,000 acres of land four miles from Indianapolis, and intend to keep about 500 head as a permanent herd.

The quantity of food needed by stock varies even among animals of the same age and sex, and it necessarily varies to a greater extent among animals of different breeds. Upon this subject a farmer in England says it is sufficiently correct to reckon a sheep consuming twenty-eight pounds of green food, an ox or a cow 150 pounds, a calf forty pounds and a yearling eighty pounds daily. At this rate an ox or cow consumes as much as five sheep. The latter will require 10,200 pounds, or nearly five tons apiece, the former 54,750 pounds, or nearly twenty-five tons of green food, for its yearly maintenance.

It does not take long for our domestic animals to relapse into wild beasts. The wild dogs of Australia are the descendants of a few foxes left there by Captain Cook, the celebrated voyager of the seventeenth century. The wild cattle there are of the short-horn race, being descendants from stray members of a herd that a farmer had imported from England. These two animals now furnish the danger to the domesticated stock, and their domesticated relatives have quietly fallen in their pens and stalls, constituting one of the greatest moneyed interests of the world.

TOBACCO FOR STOCK LICK—A Western breeder who has tried nearly all the various remedies for lice on stock has failed back to the old tobacco remedy. Tobacco can be bought cheap, and stems from the cigar makers' refuse; steep until you have a strong decoction and apply to every part. Apply the second or third time. To exterminate one must not only kill all the lice on the stock, but burn all the bedding, fumigate or whitewash all stables and sheds, being careful to have the whitewash penetrate every crack and corner. If applied to them, examine every new animal brought on the place, and if necessary doctor immediately.

There is a disease known to cattle men, called "grease heel," that has many features of the other, and almost as fatal, but not contagious. This attacks cattle by reason of exposure and imperfect care. As it is exceedingly irritating, the cattle lick the parts affected and thus cause more soreness and swelling. The way cattle are never dry except when the ground is frozen, and never warm except when steamed under their own hooves.

The Hereford can probably afford to give away any claim it has on the ground of dairy usefulness, and take its stand solely upon its extraordinary grazing and beef-making properties, while the Short-horn can stand, like the Hereford, on two separate bases. Now for this divided supply of food, an advantage over the Hereford, or the contrary, is a question which the admirers of Short-horns and Herefords, respectively, may make the subject of amicable debate. To an unbiased observer, it seems clear that granting the advantage of ability to meet other purposes—the production of beef or milk—we must still doubt how far the milking and flesh-making tendencies can belong conjointly to any one animal; how much of either must be surrendered for the sake of the other, and when the matter is brought out together—National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

I wish to ask information that perhaps would be of interest to others as well as myself. A neighbor of mine has a cow of the breed not known to us. We would like for you to state what it is, and a cure in your agricultural journal. Symptoms: Refusing to eat or drink, reduced in flesh rapidly, eyes have a wild or vacant expression, will seem at times to be looking into the distance, and in some instances the eyes are laying down, and small animal comes in sight it excites them, they get up and start after them. Saliva flows from their lips.

Yours etc., T. A. H. Lexington, Ky., May 30th, 1884.

#### A Cattle Disease in Missouri.

I wish to ask information that perhaps would be of interest to others as well as myself. A neighbor of mine has a cow of the breed not known to us. We would like for you to state what it is, and a cure in your agricultural journal. Symptoms: Refusing to eat or drink, reduced in flesh rapidly, eyes have a wild or vacant expression, will seem at times to be looking into the distance, and in some instances the eyes are laying down, and small animal comes in sight it excites them, they get up and start after them. Saliva flows from their lips.

Yours etc., T. A. H. Lexington, Ky., May 30th, 1884.

#### Fattening Yearlings With Corn.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: We have heard recently of a farmer who purchased some young stock in addition to pasture. This cannot certainly be profitable. According to Ontario agricultural experiments 56 lbs. shelled corn will make about 114 lbs. of beef. This, valued at 10 cents, just about pays for the corn. Further, nine small steamed calves will not, in my estimation, pay 2 per cent. on the investment, are not profitable to feed though it may possibly be to pasture.

Considerable complaint in this locality as to seed corn. Some are compelled to replant. The writer has planted a number of varieties, and is counting on nicely. We harrow our corn. Drive the horses between the rows.

The temperature this morning was about 33° Fahr. It is very cloudy and cool, and will surely give seed corn a severe test.

Westburg Experimental Farm, Jessup, Ia., May 22.

The number of cattle exported from the country in January, 1884, was 12,344, valued at \$1,291,



on ANIMALS from any cause  
L. A. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palestine, Ill.  
Box 34, Washington, D. C.



## The Home Circle.

### The Circus is Coming to Town.

I have been a constant reader of the Home Circle for some time, and have been much amused at the way the Rev. Watson goes for some of the girls. So I thought me to introduce my girl to him—to slaughter if he can't see a good girl, fond of pleasure and all that sort of thing, but—well, we'll see what the Rev. gentleman has to say, after she has had her say on—

### GOING TO THE CIRCUS.

The play-bills which are posted around town, tell that the circus is coming to town. The boys have come mad, so I, were I a lad, but I am not, yet I'm glad that the circus is coming to town.

I'm going in my new spring gown, And Dick, you bet'll be found, Which will make the girls mad, For Dick's the brother of a lad, And they are all jealous—yes, I am glad. That the circus is coming to town.

The procession will parade 'round town, Band, elephant, horses and clown, And we'll stand on the street— The sight cannot be beat; It's wonderful, glorious, the kind of a treat We get when the show is in town.

Dick has saved up one dollar for fun, And we'll spend it before we're done. Let's see, two circus tickets for half, Quarter each, yes, you'll laugh To see how much we'll buy that's not chaff, When the circus has come into town.

Ice cream by the plate and two spoons, Ten cents, you just bet, we're no coons, Two glasses of water, one plate of cake, Another ten cents, with Dick's cigar, which will make One-half of the sum. I tell you I'll take Lots of money to please two loons.

Now reckon with me, we've a quarter to spare, So we'll go in the side-show to see the girls With long hair, For two nickels each, what'll we pay And to finish the day We'll top off with two glasses of fine soda spray.

It's expensive, but what do we care, Even now we've a nickel to spare, And I guess if we try, we can share One lemonade with two straws, You just let me don't pause Till we've used up the dollar, because We're known as an extravagant pair.

Yes, yes; the bills that are posted around, Say the circus is coming to town; The boys have come mad, so I, were I a lad, But I am not, yet I'm so glad That the circus is coming to town.

NOAH.

### AWAY FROM HOME.

I've seen the Thames, the Seine, the Rhine, I've seen the blue Moselle, And more "show places" and "fine views" Than ever I could tell; I've been to London, Paris, Ghent, to Berlin, Florence, Rome, And given one thousand dollars down to be once more at home.

Sublimely grand, and "picturesque," but sure as I am born, I never see the level lands waving with Italian corn, Pastures green and wide where feedin' numerous herds, The vast, unplanted, shady woods, sweet with the song of birds.

I'd rather see the little towns all built of painted pine, Each cottage in its garden plot, each porch beneath its vine; And my own church with wooden spire far from the grandest stone cathedral that ever I shall see.

Among these splendid foreign streets there's not a soul I know; At home 'twas "Captain, how do you do?" why, every step or so.

Here no one cares for what I think; at home 'bout crops and state ideas were acceptable both to the small and great.

I never ever get a meal that with my taste agrees; It's "bouillon," "cotelettes," "ragouts," or some queer "relassees."

I want a beefsteak thick and rare, some home-made bread and cheese, Some buckwheat cakes and maple juice—or anything I please.

I'm glad I've seen the gray Old World, so rich so great, so grand; But I'd not own in all its space a home, or food or friends to America, the young, the fresh, the free.

There is no land in all the world like my own land to me. There is the little town and home where heart and feet shall rest. There floats the stary flag above the happy and the free, And to-morrow I'll go back again, my native land, to thee.

—Harper's Weekly.

### Some Remarks.

Some months ago I wrote a sketch of Cortez, the Conqueror of Mexico. Upon reflection, I concluded the remarks would not be of sufficient interest to justify their publication. Yet, to read the life of such a man as Cortez, is both pleasant and profitable. His exploits read more romance than reality. In many respects, he was a representative of his age. His morals were execrable, but his zeal went more than made up for his moral deformities. As a general, he was brave in the highest degree. As a general, he was wise in plan and willful to execute. His energies as a life of action, and were seen best in the field, or in the preparation for battle and in his adventurous career. His powers of concentration and of objects that pleased him, were great. He wanted the elements of a scholar, but entertained profound respect for learning. He wrote commentaries on the scenes of his operations. He lived in the proudest of Spain, and gave to his country a great and rich empire. He was born in 1468, and died in 1547.

Fred, the poem entitled "The Closing Scene," gave me great pleasure. It was new to me, and I do not know the name of its author. Whatever that name is, the poem does it honor. Its rhythmic description is of that subtle nature which transports the reader to the very scenes described. The climax, like an indelible dream presents to the mind the lifeless form of the poor old woman by her motionless wheel, with dead leaves scattered around. Life and death and human sympathy are presented to the reader of the poem amid such scenes and in such a manner, that he must always remember it.

Mont Ami has done the handsome

thing. He expresses admiration for Frank's talents, and respect for Frank's earnestness. He is very generous, and says, "Frank, I forgive you for abusing you so soundly some time ago. I killed you once, but that is all right; it is my habit, and I pardon you for that too."

Bon Ami, in his passion for advertising cheap books, has not forgotten Mr. Watson's "three volumes of poems." I presume Mr. Watson gave Bon Ami one each of those volumes to tell the Circle about them, and that their contents have rendered Bon Ami's condition much worse. Is there anything in any of those volumes so supremely bad as the non-temperament's "Wonderful Effects of Hammony"? I ask you, B. A., because no one has ever bought any of Mr. Watson's publications, and no one has read them but you—and he, I beg his pardon.

Alone Baisger, we all wish that you may carry your ducks to a satisfactory market, and that you may then have all the ribbons, flowers, bonnets and dresses and other "responsibilities" incidental to such market. Don't forget to send me an invitation.

A number of the old friends of the Circle have recently visited us again. I welcome them as often as they will let me. There are many others who stay away long. The Circle is to me each week a meeting and greeting of old friends, and while I am always glad to hear those who are present, I do not forget the absent ones. I desire to thank every member of the Circle who has kindly mentioned me. As to those who criticise, I assure them that my respect to those who they will receive it. Juvenils said some time ago, that I once lost my temper when I was criticised. Had Juvenils carefully read the criticism and my reply, he would not have said I lost my temper. Let me assure him that my temper is always securely kept for use. Juvenils also said my reply to that criticism was extremely weak. He meant it was weak because it was written in the same style and contained just such fallacious arguments as the criticism. This I admit; but Juvenils ought to know that the best way to fight an enemy is to take the enemy's weapons and turn them against him. I feel confident that Juvenils will, ere long, again fall into the hands of my well-bred arch enemy, but good friend, Bon Ami. This thought sustains me. I could not wish either a severer punishment. They will bore each other beyond description. If Juvenils, Bon Ami and Mr. Watson should combine their talents to bore people, the combination would be mighty hard to beat. Even Tag, Josiah and Don Juan could be discounted.

Lloyd Guyot, your humorous allusion to "St. Judicious" prompts me to write about him again, with the hope of again enjoying your mirth-provoking remarks. I should be glad to see Daisy Dell in the Circle again. Knowing more of her than most of the "Circulars," I have a special regard for her. Can she not come back and bring Birdie also?

Blind Tom was recently in Georgetown. He is reputed to be an idiot. If he is an idiot, his musical talent is something strange and wonderful. He is a full-blown idiot, and his features are typical of his race. While playing on the piano, his face undergoes many contortions and relaxations, and he constantly chews like a person without teeth. He excites wonder and pity, which somewhat abate the charm of his music.

PAULUS.

The Death of a Man.

The life of a man is a little thing to the world. We pluck a leaf from the foliage of the oak and the tree's shade is not perceptibly diminished. The other leaves will rustle as gaily in the breeze and drink as freely the light of the sun. Yet that plucked leaf has beauties of its own; it is a prototype without counter-part. To the thoughtful man it is a revelation. To the thoughtless it is as nothing. The educated man will take his scientific appliances and make a careful examination into the structure and form of the leaf. The ignorant person reads it and tramples it under foot.

A man dies. He takes his own life. He is judged by one of the high courts of Kentucky. He is a candidate for election to the highest court of the State. A suit is decided by his colleagues in the court of which he is one of the three judges. He does not sit in the case because he is counsel for a party to the suit. His client is also an attorney and lives in the same town as the judge. The case is decided adversely to the client, and the judge who was the opinion of the court uses strong language condemning the character of the transaction involved in the suit. The client is disappointed at the result of the suit and angered at the language of the judge. The judge who was the opinion of the court uses strong language condemning the character of the transaction involved in the suit. The client is disappointed at the result of the suit and angered at the language of the judge. The judge who was the opinion of the court uses strong language condemning the character of the transaction involved in the suit. The client is disappointed at the result of the suit and angered at the language of the judge.

His judgment is final and true. He invites that counsel to his office, and while he is there seated, reading a petition for a rehearing of the case adversely decided, the malevolent client assaults him, without warning, with a cane and with a cowhide. A coward's assault upon a judge whose crime was spotless, upon a counsel whose name was unblemished. Oh how that shame burns into that judge's life! A shame that death only could wipe out. How it consumes him night and day. How it makes him weep and how it makes him begin to talk. They say that that judge should slay his brutal assailant. They say that blood must answer blood. That the life of a man is a little thing to the world. They say that that judge should slay his brutal assailant. They say that blood must answer blood. That the life of a man is a little thing to the world.

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and more generous view of human motives, of human action. It is time to lay aside the barbarian code of a thousand years ago. It is time to smother the instinct of angry resistance, to be due the belief that brute force should be opposed by its like. In the light of the life of Christ it is time to recognize a divine justice in the affairs of men than the rude notions of the rudest savages. And it is time to make their boasted institutions of justice the place to redress wrongs. Why should a man take the law in his own hands and execute vengeance upon the trespasser? Is not the law a majesty? Is it not inviolable? Are its creators so debased that they care not to invade its sanctity? The law is not weak, it is strong. It is the corruption of the times that will have the law futile. Those who make the charge of fatality against the law are the ones who stand ready to infract it oftenest. Can that Judge who is the sworn guardian of the Fountains of Justice, pollute what he has sworn to faithfully conserve? Must he administer justice with unclean hands? Must he pollute the law? Must one man offend the law must another put it out of office?

Judge Reid was assaulted in the afternoon of April 16th. On the morning of the 15th of May, he took his own life. I appeal to my readers to consider the causes of his death. Let that teach them a lesson, and let them in turn teach that lesson to their children, and God speed the day of purer morals in our land.

Georgetown, Ky. PAULUS.

### The Literary Facilities.

These consist of Eventually, situate between Commerce and Individuality, and when large gives prominence to the middle portion of the forehead. It is intended we should remember all that transpires under our observation.

I could easily suggest how some have lost their memory. John Quincy Adams was a man of extraordinary memory, and no man was more distinguished through life for regularity of habits than he. He also paid attention to whatever he saw, and hence his mind was a storehouse of facts. Those who are up late one night and to bed early the next; drunk one day and sober the next; all strung up one day and relaxed the next;—such persons cannot have a clear, strong memory. Eventually, situate between Commerce and Individuality, and when large gives prominence to the middle portion of the forehead. It is intended we should remember all that transpires under our observation.

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object of the Home Circle is mainly to encourage earnest, original thought, embryonic genius as it were.

Oh please say, is it a white Walnut or a black Walnut?

Idly, do you expect to visit the Eureka Springs this summer? I do, and would be so happy to meet you there.

Will you please send your address to Mrs. H. A. BERNARD, Dardanelle, Ark.

### What Men Need Wives For.

It is not to sweep the house, and make the bed, and darn the socks, and cook the meals, chiefly, that a man wants a wife. If this is all he wants, hired servants can do it cheaper than a wife. If it is all he wants, a man can get a lady, send him into the pantry to taste the bread and cakes she has made; send him to inspect the needle work and bed making; or put a broom into her hands and send him to witness it. Such things are important, and the wise young man will quickly look after them.

But what the true man most wants of a wife is her companionship, sympathy and love. The way of life has many dreary places in it, and man needs a companion to go with him. A man is sometimes overtaken by misfortunes, he meets with failure and defeat; trials and temptations beset him; and he needs one to stand by and sympathize. He has stern battles to fight with poverty, with enemies and with sin, and he needs a woman that, while he puts his arms around her and feels that he has something to fight for, will help him fight; that will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of counsel, and her hand to heart and impart new inspirations.

All through life—through storm and through sunshine, conflict and victory, through adverse and favoring winds—man needs a woman's love. The wife years for it. A sister's or a mother's love will hardly supply the need of a woman that, while he puts his arms around her and feels that he has something to fight for, will help him fight; that will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of counsel, and her hand to heart and impart new inspirations.

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## The Dairy.

Officers Mississippi Valley Dairy and Cream-  
ery Association.

President—Nathan J. Colman, St. Louis.  
Vice President—Jos. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill.  
Second Vice President—Joseph E. Miller,  
Belleville, Ill.  
Treasurer—Wm. N. Tivy, 424 North Second  
St. Louis.  
Secretary—Joseph W. Sheppard, 600 Olive  
street, St. Louis.

The milk yield of cows of the different breeds, and of the same breed, is so variable, and so few realize how low the average is. The effect of improvement by breeding, selection of individuals, and feeding, makes the range of yields, between neglected runts and the select few, very great. In the best dairy districts this range is wide enough, yet a true average yield per cow for dairy States is more than twice as much as the average of certain States in which dairying is almost unknown.

Then the uses of milk, the products made, are many, and in varying proportion in different districts and States. In half of the country cheese is a product scarcely known. In a few States butter-making is an important industry; in others merely an incident of farm practice; in others still, made only by a few farmers in an unskillful way. Near large cities the supply of fresh milk and cream for dairy consumption in families is almost monopolized by the milk production of farms. In the South the farmers' consumption of milk as food is the largest proportion of the whole. These facts show how diverse the rate of yield and the uses in consumption are.

Thus the irrepressible statistician of the dairy convention has a field rich in possibilities for exaggeration of the products, the value, and the importance

generally of the dairy interest. The aggregates are sufficiently large to satisfy a reasonable ambition for "big figures," and it is proposed here to obtain a cool and deliberate judgment of the real status of this industry.

First, the number of cows is the foundation fact for consideration. The several census enumerations make the following figures:

The period between 1860 and 1870 was not favorable to increase of cattle, and other causes prevented a full enumeration in 1870; yet these figures approximate the real numbers of the years named. The cows of villages and towns, those "not on farms"—are not included. Including these with the increase since 1860, a round estimate of fourteen millions of cows which are kept primarily for their milk would be a reasonable approximation to the actual number.

Next, it is desirable to find out how much milk is obtained for human sustenance. In this inquiry the census brings to its aid a record of butter and cheese made, and nothing more, as far as 1860 and 1870 are concerned. The cheese factory was unknown until late in the second decade, and the milk sold for making it was not reported. It was a comparatively small item. The farm consumption for family use was larger.

In 1870 the factory statistics were included in the manufactures. In aggregating production the butter and milk and added to the milk sold. Still, there is one element in the total milk production unreported—the amount consumed on the farm. In explaining results, therefore, the milk taken as food in the farmer's family must be considered, as an addition to the average given, and a small further allowance be made to the results for 1860 and 1870, on account of the milk sent for city consumption.

[From the report of the Department of Agriculture, D. C., 1883.]

States.	Milk cows.	Milk.	Butter.	Cheese.
	Number.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Maine.....	34,849	5,230,128	1,107,366	1,167,730
New Hampshire.....	50,564	7,239,128	1,547,273	1,607,076
Vermont.....	217,083	8,265,550	2,246,826	1,545,789
Massachusetts.....	369,312	29,623,933	2,655,587	887,628
Rhode Island.....	21,490	2,831,706	1,007,103	67,171
Connecticut.....	116,319	12,280,293	8,196,906	826,135
New England Group.....	746,535	61,771,013	65,452,749	5,243,489
New York.....	1,437,925	231,965,333	111,928,428	8,362,590
New Jersey.....	152,078	15,472,783	9,513,835	665,518
Pennsylvania.....	584,156	36,349,540	79,330,012	1,008,696
North Middle Group.....	2,444,099	288,978,856	300,772,270	9,437,794
Delaware.....	37,284	1,132,434	1,876,275	1,712
Maryland.....	122,907	4,723,944	4,455,871	17,417
Virginia.....	284,469	11,420,883	11,420,883	83,263
South Middle Group.....	393,252	7,079,247	20,835,069	104,663
North Carolina.....	232,133	446,738	7,212,507	57,580
South Carolina.....	129,881	257,186	3,136,851	16,015
Georgia.....	74,743	1,424,493	1,424,493	19,151
Florida.....	42,174	40,967	333,136	2,406
South Atlantic Group.....	720,261	1,119,996	15,196,999	94,655
Alabama.....	271,443	967,387	7,967,719	14,691
Mississippi.....	268,178	427,492	7,454,657	4,239
Louisiana.....	146,454	256,241	916,089	7,618
Texas.....	129,881	1,298,096	1,298,096	56,261
Arkansas.....	249,407	316,838	7,790,013	26,701
Tennessee.....	303,915	1,068,735	17,886,399	98,749
Gulf and South Group.....	1,645,358	3,571,579	55,944,167	290,455
West Virginia.....	156,966	750,270	9,308,517	100,300
Kentucky.....	301,882	2,513,239	12,231,904	58,468
Indiana.....	660,943	46,801,510	27,614,245	2,170,244
Illinois.....	484,944	67,233,840	37,777,707	387,361
Ohio.....	865,912	45,419,719	55,657,343	1,053,699
Ohio Basin Group.....	2,986,738	102,208,457	186,201,424	3,731,643
Michigan.....	384,578	7,808,273	38,891,890	440,540
Wisconsin.....	478,274	25,136,977	35,323,045	2,381,411
Minnesota.....	124,274	1,304,407	10,160,288	925,138
Lake Group.....	1,987,126	34,509,657	97,336,320	3,245,080
Iowa.....	1,187,197	15,065,612	55,481,958	1,073,988
Missouri.....	1,043,943	13,517,017	38,572,124	288,484
Kansas.....	286,235	3,262,325	12,671,792	488,361
Nebraska.....	625,783	9,725,108	23,810,319	230,819
Colorado.....	124,670	869,716	1,869,770	10,867
Trans-Mississippi Group.....	4,123,893	51,631,453	116,311,421	2,685,145
California.....	210,078	12,353,178	14,084,405	2,566,618
Oregon.....	50,549	227,540	2,445,725	153,186
Washington.....	236,278	2,362,703	10,926,023	109,023
Nevada.....	15,319	149,889	335,188	17,420
Pacific Coast Group.....	310,265	2,597,210	18,211,211	2,805,226
Arizona.....	9,156	42,618	61,871	18,369
Dakota.....	40,572	415,119	2,000,956	38,437
District of Columbia.....	1,292	468,789	20,920	20,920
Idaho.....	15,408	154,080	310,094	30,908
Montana.....	11,808	41,163	408,738	55,570
New Mexico.....	10,038	10,038	44,827	10,501
Utah.....	32,768	152,768	1,052,502	136,257
Wyoming.....	3,730	75,343	105,643	9,980
Rocky Mountain Group.....	124,619	1,251,090	4,001,447	273,255
United States.....	12,445,130	590,129,728	777,360,397	97,272,489

## Butter and Cheese.

—Blessed be the man that first invented—not sleep, but good butter. In the years gone by, before the cows, nests were built under the gray hair branches, while yet the country hotel or city boarding house were home, was the age of grease. The andlady called a plate with a compound variegated for chalk white ochre, yellow and called it butter. Let's be fair with her though, if we didn't want it, we needn't eat it. It was an economical compound; one pound would last a tart of butter for a week. It was greater than the dollar of a goat. This was the wagon grease era, when the human intestines were considered the same as axle-trees, and the quality of the necessary lubrication was not considered. Some unfortunates used people used to clean the cow's udder after milking, and once in a while some enthusiast would attempt to preserve the lactical fluid from contamination by barnyard odors. Later on came apostles of cleanliness, dairy John-the-Baptist, preaching the gospel of scalded utensils, covered bucket, careful treatment of cream, nice proportion of salt and a pure article, neatness in preparation for market, and the butter of our mothers. It was greater than the dollar of our daddies. Wrinkles and crows-feet cannot wipe out the memory of the sweet brown bread and golden butter that crowd a forgetfulness of youthful stone bruises and nicker-on-all-traces that were not on the feet. With a better outside comes a better price. The day for trading grain for groceries passed, and the dairy-wife could demand cash for the fruits of her labor with a clear conscience, or her husband could for his wheat.

The creamery is a modern benefactor. It has increased the profit of the farmer and improved the product of his farm. It has given the world good butter and decreased the price of poor butter until it won't pay anybody to make it. Iowa is in the front rank as a dairy State. The rich, nutritious grasses and the abundant feed crop of every description to be found here destined Hawkeyedom to lead in all dairy production. The Capital city has been a little slow in getting this, but now that it understands the invention of the creamery, it is for destroying half-holidays, quenching the aspirations of the fishing pond and laying an embargo on rabbit baiting and squirrel shooting, was required to the garret. The creamery steam engine never gets tired. It may wheeze, but it never makes mistakes. It uses more hot water, and never calculates on getting through in time to go fishing. Grease hath her victories, no less renowned than war, and the modern creamery is the grandest achievement.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE is a late creation, but it has the genuine Des Moines strength and steps to the front with a determination to win. The initiatory sale took place yesterday, in the Board of Trade room. There was a large attendance, buyers being present from Chicago, New York, Boston, Elgin, and other cities outside of the State, while almost every city in Iowa was represented. Col. R. M. Little cried the sale. The offerings of butter were as follows: Robert McAdam, Atlantic creamery, 50 tubs; Indiana creamery, 50 tubs; Des Moines creamery, 30 tubs; Knoxville creamery, 25 tubs; Rock City creamery, 25 tubs; Avoca creamery, 12; Wm. Schoen, 24; F. H. Moore, 27; Potter & Lynn, 50; W. C. Wulford, 50; J. T. Carson, 50; Waterbury & Drugg, 14; B. Tucker, 16; IXL creamery, Boone, 17; Fontanelle creamery, 13, and 3,000 pounds bulk goods.

The bidding was active for all the list except for Fontanelle, which was in poor condition and sold very down. The bulk butter was but little better than grease, and the entire lot sold for 5 cents a pound. The following were the prices obtained. McAdam, 19-2c, sold to Harvey Martin, New York; Indiana, to Wm. Schoen, 18-1-2c, to E. S. Todd, Des Moines; F. H. Moore, 17-1-2c to L. F. Dodd, New York; Potter & Ryan, 16-1-2c to L. F. Dodd, New York; P. G. Welford, 15c to Wood & Sherwin, Elgin, Illinois; Carson creamery, 13c, to Douglas & Wm. Schoen, 13-1-2c, to E. S. Todd, Des Moines; 17c, to L. F. Dodd; Waterman & Drugg, 18c, to Wood & Sherwin, Elgin; Fontanelle creamery, 13c, to B. S. Schermerhorn, Des Moines. The 3,000 pounds of bulk butter were bid off by E. S. Todd for 5-1-4c.

Forty boxes of cheese from the Fon-

tenelle creamery were offered, but received no bids. The gentlemen present from Elgin stated that the butter offered was fully equal to that in their exchange. The prices were considered satisfactory and the first sale may safely be counted as successful.

Regular sales are to take place each Tuesday afternoon.—*Iowa, Des Moines, Leader.*

## Merits of the Holsteins.

At the recent meeting of the American Holstein Breeders' Association, President Powell made the following remarks in praise of the breed of cows that are now claiming so much attention:

The milk and butter yields of Holstein cows made within the last year have astonished all breeders of dairy cattle, far surpassing all previous achievements of this wonderful breed. As a dairy breed, in the general broad sense of the term, it is justly and very generally conceded the front rank even by those who admire and are interested in other breeds. As a producer of milk and cheese, it admittedly excels all others. So, too, as a butter cow, the Holstein is fast coming to the front. For the production of butter it is, I think, the only breed that with any success has challenged the prowess which has so long been conceded to the beautiful little fawn of Jersey. The highest honor of the year was fairly contested and honorably won by a Holstein cow. Many others have done themselves and their breeders credit. Whole families have made average weekly tests which compare favorably with those of any family of Jerseys of the same number.

To all careful breeders there is great encouragement in the fact that there is a rapidly-growing demand for the best class of animals. The demand to-day is for a finer, better class, a higher type of the breed, with better pedigrees, than at any former period. This is a subtle indication of an elevated public sentiment, and denotes that this breed of cattle is becoming appreciated and sought by an intelligent and experienced class of breeders. No stream flows higher than its source, and any lineage of breeder must, therefore, see that highest degree of success in breeding can only be attained from fountains of the purest blood flowing through the veins of animals of superior quality, of the highest type, and of superlative pedigree excellence, all tried and proven by the surest of all tests—actual performance. From great ancestors we may look for superior offspring. It is the intelligent application of this principle in breeding that has given to the thoroughbred race-horse his marvelous power and endurance—our American wonder, the trotting horse, the ability to trot a mile in 2:10.

When all Holstein breeders will exercise this same intelligence and care the breed will soon attain a degree of excellence and value heretofore unknown. Intelligent breeders can accomplish wonders in a few years by well-directed efforts in a certain channel. The trotting horse is almost entirely the product of the present generation. Great credit is due our Jersey friends for their sagacity and perseverance in breeding for a specific purpose. They have bred for speed, and have met with singular success. Acting on the principle that like begets like, we should select for breeding purposes only those animals that themselves and whose ancestors possess, in a marked degree, those qualities which we desire in our offspring.

I do not claim that the Holsteins, as a butter cow, has yet attained the general recognition of the Jersey; but, considering her opportunities, the number of each breed tested, the comparative efforts made in the former case. No bottom is needed. Place in a sunny corner and fill with dry loaf or road dust, with an extra barrel full to use when needed. There is nothing equal to a good dust bath to keep the hens from lice. If they are very lousy, a bushel of wood ashes may be added to the bath.

—Pulverized bone furnish the best material for the shells of eggs. Meal made from entire bones is the best, and is preferred to fowls, as it contains considerable nutriment in the form of fat and gelatine. It is difficult, however, to pulverize fresh bones without apparatus constructed strictly for the purpose, and unless they are fresh they are undesirable. By placing the bones in a wood or coal fire, the animal matter will be consumed, when the bones become so brittle that they are kept, the more certain and rapid is the recovery.

Unquestionably the quickest way to cure a dog of sucking eggs is to kill him. If, however, he is valuable, and the hens are allowed to lay where the dog can get access to the nests, a good dose of tartar emetic can be put into each egg of a dozen or two, which after twelve years of the shell, and one or two of these put into the nest each day. The dog soon concludes that eggs are not good diet. He never forgets the habit, however, and continual watchfulness is required. A rather cruel remedy, which is sometimes successful, is to boil an egg three minutes, then open the dog's mouth, put an egg in and hold his jaws shut for a minute or two. Then in a day or two, boil another egg, and so on, until the dog's shell, and put it in the nest, to which the dog must have access in a few minutes. He will soon learn to let warm eggs alone.

Without a Parallel in Medical History. The remarkable results which have attended the administration of the Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Pallen, 110 Grand St., New York, in the cure of "curable diseases," are without a parallel in medical history. As dispensers of this new treatment, they have after thirteen years of earnest, unflinching and costly effort to introduce it to those who need its vitalizing and health-restoring influence, succeeded in restoring its claims on the basis of facts and results on record, and open to the closest investigation—that no room for a question remains as to its marvelous action in restoring the diseased to health. If you are a sufferer from any disease which your physician has failed to cure, or Cure, it is not necessary to grind them to powder. If left in pieces as large as flaxseed, they will be eaten.

cow is the extremely vigorous and robust breed of the Holstein, and the marked freedom from that dread disease, tuberculosis, or consumption, which is now considered contagious and can be conveyed in milk. This is a matter of unusual importance, and no cow should be allowed for family use that has the slightest tendency to this dreaded disease. The merits of this breed for beef purposes I have discussed heretofore. They are becoming too generally recognized to require further mention at this time. As a general-purpose breed, combining milk, cheese, butter, and beef-producing qualities, the Holstein certainly stands unrivaled and alone.

## Friesian Calves.

The writer is keeping careful memoranda of the gain and cost of rearing calves, full blooded grades and common, and can report fully some future time. At five months of age they teach us a lesson, however. The calf is from a pure bred Friesian cow, and sired by De Waterens, a very handsome bull. He weighed February 29th, 1884, at birth, 82 lbs. March 29th, 144 lbs. April 21st, 193 lbs. May 22nd, 277 lbs. May 30th, 306 lbs. His weight, at birth, was not equal to some, being out of a two year old heifer. Estimating 16 pounds new milk per day for first month, 20 for second, and 24 for third, all of which were determined by weighing the calf before and after sucking the cow, we have 1800 lbs. milk which, with us, sells for about 70 cents per 100 lbs. at the creamery. This, then, makes a cost of \$12.60 for 224 lbs. veal. This, at 5 cents per lb., which I think it ought to be worth, will nearly pay for the milk. Now this has of course given the animal a start that will in the future enable it to digest other food with profit. I do not think there is any profit in rearing calves, and I am not sure that it is not more profitably done in this section of the country, for from \$9 to \$13 at 5 months. The same skim milk sold to hogs, will net the farmer more clear money.

## The Poultry Yard.

## Lining Eggs.

Mary Smyth, Hamilton County, writes: "In The World, April 2, occurred two paragraphs about keeping eggs fresh. In both of these the lining process was omitted, and in one it was condemned. Now I want to say a word in favor of lining eggs. Two years ago this spring I began packing eggs for fall and winter use. I resolved to test the several popular modes, so I packed some eggs in salt, and some in road dust, and some I greased with salted butter; others I lined in the usual way. All the eggs were fresh, being packed each day as they were gathered from the nest, and all the packages were kept in a cool cellar. Upon using the eggs, the lined ones were the only sort that were good. The lined ones were almost entirely the product of the present generation. Great credit is due our Jersey friends for their sagacity and perseverance in breeding for a specific purpose. They have bred for speed, and have met with singular success. Acting on the principle that like begets like, we should select for breeding purposes only those animals that themselves and whose ancestors possess, in a marked degree, those qualities which we desire in our offspring.

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## SMITH'S PORTABLE CREAMER.

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Patentee and Manufacturer of Smith's Portable Creamer, Contractor for and

## Builder of Creameries,

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P. S.—Am now engaged in building six Creameries in Missouri. Consult me before ordering elsewhere.

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